

## CLAIM LISTING

1. (currently amended) A bathroom tissue or facial tissue comprising a fibrous substrate made from a ~~tissue-wet laid~~ furnish, the bathroom tissue or facial tissue having (i) at least one strength region comprising from about 0.9% to about 5% by weight, based on the weight of the fibrous substrate, of a reacted cationic or a reacted nonionic strength agent and (ii) at least one dispersibility region, wherein the bathroom tissue or facial tissue has (a) a dispersibility of at least one tenth of a second, (b) a dry strength, and (c) a wet strength of at least about five percent of the dry strength of the bathroom tissue or facial tissue; wherein the reacted cationic strength agent or the reacted nonionic strength agent is selected from the group consisting of cationic glyoxalated polyacrylamides, nonionic glyoxalated polyacrylamides, polymeric amine-epichlorohydrin resins, polyethyleneimines, melamine formaldehydes, urea formaldehydes, dialdehyde starches, glyoxal, ~~vinylamine copolymers~~, and mixtures thereof; and wherein the dispersibility regions have a reacted cationic strength agent or a reacted nonionic strength agent in an amount that is relatively less than the reacted cationic strength agent or the nonionic strength agent present in the strength regions.

2-3. (canceled)

4. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 1, wherein the strength regions comprise a grid-shaped pattern of parallel and perpendicular linear regions on the surface of the fibrous substrate.

5. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 1, wherein the strength regions are located adjacent to a first surface of the fibrous substrate.

6. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 5, wherein the fibrous substrate further comprises strength regions on a second surface of the fibrous substrate.

7. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 1, wherein the dispersibility regions contain perforations.

8. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 7 wherein the perforations are filled with a reacted cationic strength agent or a reacted nonionic strength agent.

9. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 1, wherein the bathroom tissue or facial tissue has a wet strength that is at least about ten percent of the dry strength of the bathroom tissue or facial tissue.

10. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 1, wherein the bathroom tissue or facial tissue has a dispersibility that is at least about one second.

11-12. (canceled)

13. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 1, wherein the strength regions are located on a first surface of the fibrous substrate.

14. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 13, wherein the strength regions are further located on a second surface of the fibrous substrate.

15. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 1, wherein the bathroom tissue or facial tissue further comprises a reacted strength reducing material.

16. (canceled)

17. (previously presented) The bathroom tissue or facial tissue of Claim 1, wherein the strength regions comprise an interlocking serpentine pattern.

18. (currently amended) A bathroom tissue or facial tissue comprising:

(a) a fibrous substrate made from a tissue-wet laid furnish, the fibrous substrate having a first surface and a second surface and having a weight ranging from about 15 to about 150 g/m<sup>2</sup>;

- (b) at least one strength region comprising from about 0.9% to about 0.5% by weight, based on the weight of the fibrous substrate, of a reacted cationic strength agent or a reacted nonionic strength agent; wherein the reacted cationic strength agent or the reacted nonionic strength agent is selected from the group consisting of cationic glyoxalated polyacrylamides, nonionic glyoxalated polyacrylamides, polymeric amine-epichlorohydrin resins, polyethyleneimines, melamine formaldehydes, urea formaldehydes, dialdehyde starches, glyoxal, ~~vinyl amine copolymers~~, and mixtures thereof; and
- (c) at least one dispersibility region comprising a reacted cationic strength agent or a reacted nonionic strength agent in an amount that is relatively less than the reacted cationic strength agent or the reacted nonionic strength agent present in the at least one strength region.

19-20. (canceled)

21. (currently amended) A method for making a bathroom tissue or facial tissue comprising selectively applying from about 0.9% to about 5% by weight of a strength agent to a fibrous substrate made from a ~~tissue-wet laid~~ furnish, and forming at least one strength region and at least one dispersibility region; wherein the at least one strength region and the at least one dispersibility region are sufficient to produce a bathroom tissue or facial tissue having a dispersibility that is at least one tenth of a second and a wet strength that is at least about five percent of the dry strength of the bathroom tissue or facial tissue; wherein the strength agent is selected from the group consisting of cationic glyoxalated polyacrylamides, nonionic glyoxalated polyacrylamides, polymeric amine-epichlorohydrin resins, polyethyleneimines, melamine formaldehydes, urea formaldehydes, dialdehyde starches, glyoxal, ~~vinyl amine copolymers~~, and mixtures thereof; and wherein the dispersibility regions have a reacted cationic strength agent or a reacted nonionic strength agent in an amount that is relatively less than the reacted cationic strength agent or the nonionic strength agent present in the strength regions.

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22-24. (canceled)